

T. W. B. FINCH

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THE MANITOBAN

LITERATURE · ART · SCIENCE · STUDENT ACTIVITIES



PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

SOCIETIES · SPORTS · NEWS · NOTES

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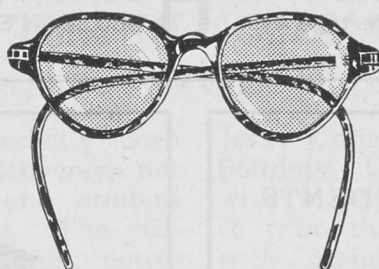
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THE MANITOBAN

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Vol. II

Winnipeg, March, 1916

No. 6

THE PASSING OF THE DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGE

By John Popp, '16

"The University Question" has recently been a subject of much debate and controversy, not only among the various faculties and student bodies, but also in the public press. The students, who have hitherto taken little notice of the wrangle, have suddenly taken a very lively interest in it. This has especially been the case since the new U.M.S.A. came into being. Our Methodist friends, who are presumably ardent supporters of the denominational system, seem to have little liking for this new organization, as we gather from the February issue of their journal. However, they make a plea for a "patient and wise consideration of the whole matter." They ask for a frank discussion of the issue. In a brief summary they enumerate the arguments of their case under the caption "What Wesley College Stands For." Our U.M.S.A. gave a similar statement of our aspirations and objects in the last edition of *The Manitoban*. But in order to substantiate them, it is best to treat the subject from the historical point of view. From it one will readily see why we believe in a State University as against sectarianism and sectionalism in higher education. From it too one will gather that the world looks upon the present as our great "age of University building." The so-called "Ecclesiastical Period" of our Colleges (which ended about 1870 in the United States, and which is making its last stand at the present time in Manitoba), is seen forever and of necessity to have had its day and become obsolete, with the provincial and colonial conditions that made it possible and logical.

All our earlier Colleges on this continent were primarily divinity schools. The students were carefully looked after and trained, that they might become orthodox Christians and Church members, and if possible their task was to influence the young men later to become orthodox ministers. Thus we see that "during the first period Harvard College was conducted as a theological institution, in strict coincidence with the nature of the political constitution of the colony; having religion for its basis and chief object." Under such conditions we are not surprised that these pioneer colleges were of clergymen, by clergymen and for clergymen. Statistics show that of the first 76 graduates of Harvard, 77 per cent became ministers. Of the graduates of the first eighteen classes of Yale, 78 per cent became clergymen.

Columbia's first advertisement stated: "The chief thing that is aimed at in this College is to teach and engage Children to know God in

Jesus Christ, and to love and serve Him, in all Sobriety, Godliness, and Righteousness of Life, with a perfect heart, and a willing Mind; and to train them up in all virtuous Habits and all such useful Knowledge, as may render them creditable to their Families and Friends, Ornaments to their Country, and useful to the Public Weal in their Generations."

In all these institutions the scholars were considered and treated as children; to be disciplined and corrected rather than as men to be taught. In nature and in government they were pre-eminently paternal, making the former concept of a College the very antithesis of our modern idea of a University for instruction only. The faculty stood *in loco parentis* to the undergraduate. The modern notion of self-dependence and freedom was still wanting. However, all this was quite possible in the early days, when denominational Colleges were flourishing, because we find the average student graduated at sixteen and seventeen years of age. Increase Mather, afterwards President of Harvard, had taken his M.A. course at seventeen. Some even graduated at the age of fourteen.

Another feature of the early denominational College was that its course was strictly professional or semi-professional. The course was designed only for the learned or Latin professions of Theology, Law, Medicine and Teaching. All legal text books and treatises were in Latin, as well as pleadings, writs and other court forms. Our *mandamus*, *certiorari*, *quo warranto*, *subpoenas* and other legal terms of to-day are merely the survival of the Latin period of the legal profession. In the same way all medical treatises were in Latin. In fact every professional had to talk Latin fluently, and it was still taught as if it were a living language. The "leeches" held their power over their patients not so much because of their skill as because they belonged to one of the learned professions. Because of this fact a College course was really an absolute monopoly. Without it a person was barred from the advantages and emoluments that such a monopoly gave. "There was comparatively little below the College, and almost nothing above it." There were hundreds of places waiting for every graduate who turned to the ministry, the law, medicine and teaching. "The idea that the College should be for culture rather than for careful and complete grounding in one's professional life would have seemed very pernicious and ridiculous" at that time. In the earlier days very

few ever apologized for the more or less semi-professional College course.

This in brief gives us a glimpse of the main aspects of the denominational Colleges in the "Ecclesiastical period" or colonial days. Under those conditions results obtained were excellent. They gave splendid individual training. A course in College was worth dollars and cents to a graduate. On leaving College it was not a "leap into the dark." Long before he was twenty the boy was fully fitted, according to their standards, to practice his profession and earn his living. He had no competitors except among those who had a like training. Our former denominational Colleges demand our respect for their magnificent achievements in producing the stern, robust, leaders of several decades ago. But conditions have completely changed. Many of the more progressive private Colleges have tried to keep pace with the times. Their efforts however have been for the most part in vain. In their place have come the State Universities to take up the huge task which their predecessors have found beyond their power to cope with. They have furnished us the inspiration, but not the methods.

The change in conditions has been enormous. The present age has become intensely materialistic. A large proportion of our graduates are now going into business. Institutions of higher learning are tending to become business factories producing 50 per cent of business men and not, as in the "Ecclesiastical Period," 50 per cent of clergymen, and the balance in lawyers, doctors and teachers. I doubt whether even 5 per cent of our Arts graduates go into the ministry. The questions presented to professional men are now largely of a business nature. In this way our institutions must necessarily, if they are to meet this increasing demand, become a part of the business and commercial machinery of our country. As we shall see later, if the course in denominational Colleges were not propped up and supplemented by what can be obtained in our public institutions, the limited range of their course would soon be useless for men who purpose to go into business and modern industrial life.

Another change is the age of the average College student. Because of the advance made in high school education, which covers from three to four years, a student usually enters College at seventeen and eighteen years of age and later. His moral and social character has already been formed. The old-fashioned "blue laws" will no longer be tolerated. A worn-out reminder of the Ecclesiastical Period (when the Faculty was intended more for police duty than to lead and instruct only) is our own "Discipline Committee," which has proven a woeful failure in drawing our faculty and student body into intimate relationship. The College is to-day what it assuredly was not in the old time—the place for the man to stand alone.

A College course, in particular one in a denominational institution which of necessity is always limited, has lost the ideal and purpose intended for it by its predecessors. They are no longer professional. They have not adjusted their course to meet the new demand. It has ceased to be a monopoly. Law is no longer a Latin profession.

Latin has become a dead language and plain Anglo-Saxon has become the medium for this and the medical profession. Many new professions never dreamed of by our forerunners have sprung up. Modern civilization demands specialization. This the small denominational College has failed to give.

In short, the present conditions of business, professional and other activities may be summed up in one word—"problems." The great and useful man in the world to-day is the one who can solve them. We stagger at the problems solved by our great transcontinental railways, our huge corporations and steamship lines. The largest business and manufacturing company has capital stock and other indebtedness of about \$1,480,000,000. Its gross sale and earnings exceeded \$696,000,000 in one year. Such figures stagger our minds. We cannot even begin to comprehend them plainly. It is not so much the gross amounts of money involved, as the infinite general knowledge, detail and system that must be back of all.

The same is true not only of the many new professions, of which we have a whole host, and with which our former denominational College course did not have to cope, but also of the old Latin professions. The important lawyer is no longer chiefly a great advocate and pleader, who can read Latin documents, but rather the legal engineer, who surveys and plans the road upon which a great business or industry is to travel in safety. "The great business lawyer of to-day is the senior advisory partner of important affairs." There have been no patents upon important inventions except upon a lawyer's advice, no great public improvement but with his counsel.

So in medicine. Its cupping and bleeding, and other primitive methods have in recent years been wholly replaced. Modern civilization could not have advanced so far if men had not broken away from the old Latin profession of medicine and solved by their microscope the huge problems involved in the presence of myriads of bacteria.

The invention of the steam engine, locomotive, telegraph, telephone and wireless, the introduction of steam and electricity, has revolutionized the policies and destinies of nations and the lives of thousands of millions of individuals. These changes require an immense and specially trained army of problem-solvers. What is needed in higher education is specialization in the courses offered to meet this great demand. This specialization the restricted course of a denominational or private College has failed to and cannot give. It has not the financial backing to attempt to do it. The public universities need no endowment funds or tuition fees. Their property is almost wholly represented by buildings, libraries, and other material assets, and is not locked up in funds producing 4 or 5 per cent. The private institutions cannot begin to compete with the public wealth and power to levy taxes. The State University, by the nature of its organization, must be responsive to the needs and demands of the people of the commonwealth, to whom it belongs, and whom it seeks to serve. "The State University is a public service corporation. It is supported by the people, presumably for the

people." Not being hampered, such a public institution furnishes this need as best it can. Our own University is steadily making progress. Year after year new chairs are added in order that greater specialization can be had in various activities of one's life work. In 1900 an amendment to the University Act gave the University "power to give instruction and teaching in the several faculties and different branches of knowledge as may from time to time be directed by the Council of the University." Four new chairs in the natural and physical sciences were founded in 1904, as well as one in mathematics, and one in the combined subjects of histology, pathology and bacteriology. Later chairs were added in geology and mineralogy, and zoology. A department of civil engineering was organized in 1907, and departments of electrical engineering, political economy, English and history in 1909. Departments of architecture, of French and of German were created in 1913. In 1914 there were added courses in pharmacy, mechanical engineering, and in classics, history, English, French, German, political economy, and mathematics, in all four years in Arts. It is likely that this number will steadily increase, to take in many more branches of knowledge.

In contrast to this, we find that the private denominational College, because of its limited funds, must confine itself to those subjects and courses which are the cheapest to teach. These are usually what they have been aptly called, the "soft culture courses." The earlier denominational College did not have them, except those having direct bearing on the various professions. In many cases the modern "culture" courses are the lazy-man's courses at College. Some have little or no bearing on business, which the greater number of graduates intend to pursue. Since students on entering College are on the average older than their predecessors, most have already decided on the nature of their future life work. In order to get good work from a student he must be interested in his course. It must have an object, a stimulus for him, something he believes will be useful in his future business career. But with a limited curriculum, as our narrow denominational Colleges usually have, he naturally chooses the easiest subjects. Consequently we should not be surprised that it begins to breed sloth, indifference, neglect and often ridicule of the study. To many a College student his course is like the old railway that "began nowhere, and ended at the same place," and was a railway all the same, though "only a streak of rust through the woods." It often serves to unfit him for the matter-of-fact business world. The influences of our present-day private Colleges are to blame for such conditions. They have not kept pace with the times. The only solution we see is to let the people provide for their own higher education and get what they want. It is no wonder that many hard-headed business men have lost faith in a non-specialized College course. They have felt it is wrong to put culture before true training for future usefulness. If mental gymnastics and exercise are good, then the student should have as wide a range as possible so that he can choose something which will be of future value to him. A graduate will then be worth

more to himself and to his employer. It is thus not a matter of surprise to anyone, and especially to a business man, that many of the great problem-solvers did not go to College. It might have worn off the edge on their ambition and aspirations. In many cases a young graduate from our modern high schools, who has selected his subjects wisely, is often in greater demand than a College graduate. They would rather have the forceful, but "uncultured" problem-solver than the pseudo-cultured incompetent.

The State Universities are slowly realizing the necessity of abolishing the influence of the denominational College, which bases its superiority on antiquated ideals of the "Ecclesiastical Period"; and this should be the case, because, according to the insurance tables, a young man stakes almost fifty years of his life on the four years he devotes to higher education. The more specialized public high schools and State Universities are gradually closing in on the private College, and soon we will come to feel that what is left is not worth saving.

Statistics bear us out in our prediction. The official report by the United States Department of Education, June 30th, 1906, gives the total number enrolled in public institutions (not counting reform schools, kindergartens, schools for deaf and dumb, etc.) as 16,783,564, against only 1,651,283 in private Colleges and schools. This shows that a tremendous change has taken place. Formerly practically all schools were private, while now the public have over ten times as many enrolled. In 1876 the number enrolled in public high schools was 22,982 and in private 73,740. In 1904 we have 635,808 in the public institutions, or a gain of about 2,666 per cent, and 103,407 in private, or a gain of only 41 per cent. Thus the sceptre is passing forever from the private school and College.

In Manitoba we see a similar state of affairs. In 1900 all forty-seven Arts graduates in the Province were from the denominational Colleges and none from the University direct. But in 1915 we see it reversed. Those graduating from the Arts section of the University outnumbered the graduates of all the denominational Colleges put together. This year one College has only three graduates, while another has completely given up the teaching of Arts. The new organization of the U.M.S.A. has been one step further in the direction of a State University. It has now the largest individual student body.

We, however, have not led the way in Canada. Toronto University was brought under State control and completely secularized by the Act of 1849. Alberta has been before us. Prof. Osborne, in an article appearing in the second edition of *The Manitoban* for this term, has this to say about the provincial University at Edmonton:

"Indeed, public spirit is precisely the dominant impression produced on the visitor by Edmonton and Alberta. One feels then that one is in a *milieu*, where the people have been thinking and acting, not sectionally, but collectively, not locally, but provincially . . . Manitoba has been split into all kinds of sections, and fractions, and has lain by far too great a degree in a morass of separatism . . . The people have gladly accepted Governmental leadership in the matter of education, and realize now, as by a sort of after thought, that it is precisely the natural thing that education should be worthily provided for from the outset of their collective life."

This separatism, sectionalism and sectarianism,

has indeed been the bane of education in Manitoba. It has been a hard struggle for our primary and secondary schools to get rid of these disintegrating forces. I have reference to the now famous "Manitoba School Case" or sometimes called the "Barrett Case." It was a legal and constitutional case of great importance in the history of the struggle between denominational and public schools. The case was finally taken to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England. It was then referred to the Governor-General. He gave the "Remedial Order" of 1895, which permitted separate schools as before. But the Province refused to submit to this dictation. A settlement was then made, resulting in the Laurier-Greenway compromise. The Department of Education in Winnipeg nevertheless practically disregarded it. Under the leadership of stern, business-like, matter-of-fact men like Supt. Daniel McIntyre our city school system has freed itself from sectarianism and sectionalism. Our schools and colleges have stood the test and are supplying the demand of our industrial world. The result of it all is that our public school system has come to the forefront and is on a par with any on the continent. Can we say this of our institutions of higher learning, except the M.A.C.? Can we say that the denominational system has proven as progressive as the State institutions of the United States and Canada?

We cannot say this of our country school system. It has been bi-lingualism and sectarianism which has shown up their inferiority to the Winnipeg public school system. In higher education we have not simply bi-lingualism, but at one time even quadruple sectarianism. The public were recently aroused on the question of bi-lingualism in Manitoba, and woe-betide the denominational Colleges if they try to force antiquated ideals founded in the "Ecclesiastical Period" too liberally on the people of Manitoba! Let me, however, hint that public opinion is at present becoming a little restless. A recent editorial in one of our prominent daily papers reads in part as follows:

"The recent meeting of the University Council revealed the need for early reform in the management of the Manitoba University . . . The University must not be governed according to the desires of the respective College boards. It is a provincial, undenominational institution, and must very soon be subject to the sole control of the people who are responsible for its up-keep. As the Colleges are self-governing in the matter of tuition fees the University must be placed in a similar position. In a word, there must be an early dissolution of the old Church and State idea, excusable, no doubt, in the early life of our higher education, but no longer workable now that the State institution has struck out for itself. The expectation is that at the present session of the Legislature the necessary enactments will be passed removing the State University from the present inter-denominational control."

From this review we can see that taking everything into consideration, the signs are promising for an early overthrow of the prestige of the denominational College, and Manitoba will soon be recognized as being as progressive as the other states and provinces of this continent in higher education. Not only is this the opinion of the U.M.S.A., whom I support in their recent action, but the greatest authority on education agrees with us. The *Cyclopædia of Education* says the

following about the development of State Universities:

"The growth of these great and complex institutions from comparative unimportance in 1860 to the present position of commanding influence in 39 of the states of the Union, is one of the most significant and impressive features of the history of higher education during the last half century. The principle of public aid to education of all grades was clearly recognized and often applied in the 17th century and 18th century by the colonies of Massachusetts's Bay and Connecticut; scores of grants of money were made to Harvard College and Yale College, and similar appropriations were made to other private or autonomous Colleges. But the principle of direct creation or administration by state remained to be worked out in the Old Northwest and in the Greater West. There the logical result is the assumption by the state of the control and co-ordination of education in all its forms, with the exception of theological education.

"The State Universities are thus the vitalized expression of popular sovereignty, thinking its highest thought in education and cultural organization. They touch the finer life of the commonwealths at every point, and represent the conviction that the state is bound, as a condition of its safety and perpetuity to provide from its own resources both a sound and well-adapted general education for all its citizens, and higher and more exacting education and discipline for those who are to be its leaders and inspirers As a group, the institutions thus founded *know neither creed, nor social class, nor race*. They are linked with the public schools; they are practically tuitionless; and they are *alert for opportunities to enlarge their usefulness to the industrial and administrative interests of the State*.

"Loyalty to this democratic theory of education, often felt vaguely and expressed fumblingly, has really been the salvation of the State University system. Amid pioneer conditions of the West this unflinching belief in higher education led the frontier Legislatures to provide for a "seminary" or University. *At first this was done indirectly or irregularly, through some private foundation*, but later each state by constitution or statute as a matter of course or self-respect, provided for a state University, thus illustrating the fact that educational progress is rather from the top downwards than from the bottom upwards."

Even Adam Smith can come to our aid in this. One of the functions of government, according to him, is the right and the duty of the State to provide means of education for the common people. His authority, always high, is, on this subject, entitled to peculiar respect, because he extremely disliked busy, prying, interfering governments. He was not friendly to ecclesiastical establishments. He was of opinion that the State ought not to meddle with the education of the rich. But he has expressly told us that a distinction is to be made, particularly in a commercial and highly civilized society, between the education of the rich and the education of the poor. The education of the general public, he says, is a matter which deeply concerns the commonwealth. Whether a man is well supplied with sugar is a matter which concerns himself alone. But whether he is well supplied with instructions is a matter which concerns his neighbors and the State. If he cannot afford to pay for sugar, he must go without sugar. But it is by no means fit that, because he cannot afford to pay for education, he should go without education. The analogy holds with the defence of the State. This also cannot be safely left to private competition and enterprise.

In conclusion, I might say that our whole efforts will be to further the realization of a State University. If we do not, then we cannot be true to ourselves and to our ideals. We are asked to come to an understanding. The only one possible is to make a compromise. But this is folly for us, who see every omen favorable for our cause. It would mean putting the goal farther off. It

would mean the renewal of the controversy at a later time. All must look at the facts squarely in the face. There is no use bemoaning the fact or trying to turn back the tide. There is bound to be friction, because we are moving in opposite directions. The one is reactionary, the other progressive. We are willing to be on friendly terms so long as our aims coincide.

We need strong men to drive this home to its logical conclusion, irrespective of consequences. We will not feel any such lack, I believe. Several of our Faculty have exerted tremendous efforts to bring about the organization of the U.M.S.A. Another instance of this was seen recently when Dr. Perry suggested the abolition of tuition fees. This gentleman, although a professor in a denominational College as well as in the University, considered his duty towards the people's institution of greater importance than that towards the private, which also has a claim on him. Such men we admire, who serve the public before individual interests. He was called a "soft-hearted theological professor" by a reactionary "daily" of this city. This epithet would more readily apply to those theological professors from the affiliated Colleges who opposed the suggestion. They brought up the whimpering and whining argument that it would hurt the denominational Colleges. This should be no excuse for the people's institution to be hampered for the sake of private concerns. It really amounts to the placing of a protective tariff on higher education in order to let private concerns keep out of the bankruptcy court. A State institution is for the people who support it. It is fervently hoped our strong men will renew their efforts to gain complete control for the Province and make "a free educational ladder reaching from the gutter to the University."

THE UNIVERSITY BATTALION

The offer of the representatives of the Officers' Training Corps of the Western Universities and Colleges to recruit an infantry battalion and a field ambulance has been accepted. It is felt that students, ex-students, and men of similar ideals, not obtaining or not desiring commissions, should find in one another the most congenial companionship. Recruiting is now proceeding at the four provincial capitals. Enlistment is invited from students and ex-students of the various educational institutions, including the high schools, from teachers, law students, professional men in general, bank clerks, accountants, etc., and their friends.

Eighty per cent. of those who have enlisted in the infantry battalion have taken or are taking an officers' training course, some for lieutenants' certificates and some for higher. When possible, it is intended to give every member an opportunity to obtain at least the first certificate; the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, under whose auspices the battalion is being raised, has special facilities for so doing. A high percentage of those enlisting in the field ambulance are medical students. These special qualifications render it reasonable to expect a very high degree of efficiency in both units.

As to standing granted college and high school students, on presenting a certificate of enlistment

from the commanding officer, and a report from their principal or instructors that their work will warrant it, the University has been granting degrees or permission to proceed to the next year without examination to students in Arts and Science and Engineering. This applies to all parts of matriculation. The Education Department is granting similar standing for Grade XI. if attendance continues until Easter. Arrangements will be made, however, for all who desire it to write on examinations.

The authorities of the Manitoba Agricultural College have offered their new residences as barracks. The magnificent dining hall, gymnasium, swimming tank, and the ample parade ground immediately adjoining afford barrack accommodation unequalled by any other battalion.

It is the policy of those in charge to nominate as many senior officers as possible from among experienced men called from the front for that purpose. The infantry battalion is to be commanded by (now) Major D. S. Mackay, formerly of the 27th Battalion, at present of the Sixth Canadian Brigade. So far four such have been obtained, and negotiations are in progress for the recall of others. By this means a high state of efficiency should be reached in the shortest possible time. Further, the chance that the battalion will remain as a unit and will not be split up into drafts is enormously increased. If you enlist with your friends you will have a reasonable expectation of keeping with them. It is worthy of note that Major Mackay in civil life is a doctor of some experience. Parents may expect, therefore, that carelessness of the soldiers' health will not characterize the time of training.

The time has come when a man of the class from which the battalion is recruiting must decide "to do his bit." If you hope for a commission ultimately, your chances will be increased rather than diminished by training under experienced men. In any case, here are seven reasons why YOU should join the 196th or the 11th:

1. Your fellow-soldiers will be chaps with whom you could chum in civil life.
2. If you have your certificates, most of your fellow-soldiers will be similarly qualified; if not, you will have special facilities for obtaining the same.
3. You will not be called upon to serve as batman unless specially enlisted for that purpose.
4. You will have a uniform distinct from that of other units.
5. You will be under officers of the highest experience and you should therefore get the highest training in the shortest time.
6. For the same reason, the battalion is likely to stay together, and you do not run so much risk of separation from your friends.
7. You will have the best barracks of any battalion.

For the infantry battalion apply in person or by letter to Capt. N. R. Wilson, University of Manitoba (Sherbrooke and Portage Ave., Winnipeg), and for the field ambulance to Capt. Fortin, Medical Library (Boyd Building, Winnipeg).

If you come from outside Winnipeg, be sure to get a voucher from the ticket agent for your transportation in order to get the refund.

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EDITORIAL



We live. We die. Like a flame that suddenly flickers and disappears, so life departs, and Sorrow —gaunt and hollow-eyed Sorrow —stalks through the dismal night. *The University Problem at Last* In vain do we look towards the East. In vain do we listen for the consoling voice. Darkness around us, heavy darkness! Silence, deep as the murky vale of Time! No ray of light before our tearless eyes; no star to show the faltering way. Gloomy the tarns; dour the whimpering wind. And the pathetic Spirits of the mouldering past flutter wearily and blend their voices with the plaintive whisper of the falling leaves.

Oh well! The first blue-eyed crocus of Spring has appeared, and *The Manitoban* has appeared with it. Month after month, and with ruthless regularity, our brave journal has faced the world. Month after month, the mighty presses have spat it forth. Month after month the Official Organ has sounded its triumphant note. Gone are the long days of winter, and gone the coy freshette of yesteryear, but *The Manitoban* still lingers with its lickerish joys, its large gobs of truth, and its little khaki jacket. It has been a hard Winter, and oft our eyes blinded by luke-warm tears, have gazed longingly through the storm windows and along the dim vista of future years. We were trying to find out when the University Situation would mature. And alas! The bittern, sad, recluse, from his eyrie high on the blasted spruce, croaked tediously that it was no use; the problem would never be solved. But our heart within bade us have no fear (and the heart within cannot lie—*Shakespeare*) and now that the sumptuous Spring is here, now that the snow has melted and the last issue of *The Manitoban* is making way for the first issue of that blue-eyed crocus, or red-eyed rose, as the case may be, we find the University Situation lying in the radiant sunlight, round, succulent, and mature.

The problem of a *united* University has intrigued us for years. That problem has been solved.

True, a little square root, a little cancellation still remains to be done, but the answer is in sight, the complicated process of adjustment is over. From a long series of incidents and circumstances the State University has evolved, and it will be a better University for its experiences. The appointment of President McLean, the establishment of chairs in Classics and Moderns, the inclusion of Law and Pharmacy Students in the University, the Church quarrel below the United College bubble, the decision of the University to teach all the years of Arts, the downfall of a Government indifferent to education, the loyalty of the Student Body, the spirit of democracy, and the growing conviction that education should be removed from the narrow confines of the Church, are all incidents and tendencies which have marked the way to drier land. We can anticipate a few more; the establishment of a University Senate, the inclusion of the Medical College, the possible affiliation with the M.A.C., and, with an effort, the permanent site. The University is an established fact. The competition, the haggling, the hoodwinking, the wire pulling for power, the beating of tom-toms, the scurrying for prestige, are over.

Whatever may be said in favor of the old system of Affiliated Colleges, at least it could never lead to a united University. It has been tried and it didn't work. There was sand in the bearings. There was oatmeal in the carburetor. Every effort to consolidate the Student Bodies has failed. They couldn't be consolidated as long as their educational papas were sparring for an opening. The United College, the University Orchestra, the Students' Council, the Glee Club, *The Manitoban*, and the University Skating Night, have all petered out because the constitution called for competition and not co-operation. The Dramatic Society is successful because to an elect few the interest in art is greater than the interest in hocus-pokus. Every few years or so, some Student Jeremiah has arisen and called for unison. After calling a second time, he would begin to look puzzled, scratch his head, and then remarking that the University was "unique," would take his degree and expire. Whenever attention was called to the waste of energy and efficiency, some loyal spokesman lisped that magic word "Oxford." Ever and anon, in the history of our University, this Oxford *motif* has appeared until it is weak with palsy. It is a good *motif*. It is a splendid argument. Its patent is valid—but it never worked.

Let us not knock the Denominational Colleges. They have their place in society as well as the monasteries had their place in society, and what is worthy will stand. But until there is a College for the Swedenborgian and the Humanitarian, the Theosophist and the Buddhist, the Publican and the Sinner, we shout for the great unwashed.

One local college publication, in dealing with the University Situation declares "that it is rapidly becoming intolerable." To them perhaps, but to the University students, not a bit of it. The situation is becoming more tolerable every year. By next Fall the Art Students will be quartered in the old Court House, which, whatever its shortcomings, is still better than any other educational soup-kitchen in the city. The

J.M.S.A. will have at its disposal a large Convocation hall, with the sunny possibility of reading room, towels, smoking room and lockers. The roses will peer into the window, the dull murmur of justice being administered will be music to the soul, the cry of the felon will delight the heart. We will all be together. We will meet the Faculty face to face.

It is a great thought.



"If you can't write editorials, write something else," are the immortal words of S. J. Helman,* bierbruder and friend.

Dorothy In the monthly preparation of this delectable pottage, we have consistently and conscientiously followed the above doctrine, and have always tacitly assumed that our readers were strong enough to take *The Manitoban* or let it alone. But now that the National Anthem is being played and people are putting on their wraps; now that the sallow light of the last quarter filters through the casement and casts its greasy glow on the empty tankard; now that the heroine whispers "yes, Basil" and "*Je vous aime, Guiscard*," now that the red and green lights of the caboose are fading into the distance; now that peace is being declared; now that the University Situation has matured; now that the tail end of the term has been reached, the frivolity of life loses its glamor, the stars begin to wane, and responsibility sits heavy on the soul. We must do something. We must make *The Manitoban* worthy. We must give it distinction.

Every paper ("worthy of the name") should discover somebody. The *Poet Lore* discovered Andreyev and Brieux for America. The *Saturday Review* discovered George Bernard Shaw and Max Beerbohm. The *North American Review* discovered Joseph Conrad. The *English Review* discovered D. H. Lawrence. The *Russkoe Bogatsvo* discovered Maxim Gorky. The *Smart Set* discovered George Jean Nathan. The *Telegram* discovered "Ivanhoe." Whether the *Spectator* discovered Addison or *vice versa* need not here concern us. Nevertheless, in order to be properly placed in the literary world, we just naturally pine to yank somebody out of the dank and dismal obscurity of the Second Year, and discover her.

Hence, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Faculty, our next exhibit in this evening's galaxy of Stars, is Miss Dorothy Colcleugh, to wit, Lady Agatha Lasenby, late of the "Admirable Crichton." We have discovered her before anybody else, and take the credit.

In the recent presentation of "The Admirable Crichton," the acting of this versatile maid deserves special notice. When she spoke those lines, "Father, you are actually wearing boots," or something to that effect, we wept—wept into our beard.

Moreover, Miss Colcleugh's interest in things literary and artistic has been of great value to *The Manitoban* during the recent term. Besides several "exalted futility" verses, she has contributed a whimsically humorous story under the *nome de plume* of Margaret McChang. In another section of this issue will be found a sketch from her pen entitled, "Leap Year at 'Varsity," and a little poem entitled, "The Parson's Patch." We

call your attention to its scintillating levity and delicate satire.

It is with genuine pleasure that the Staff seizes this opportunity of thanking Miss Colcleugh for her suggestions in regard to our journal, and the many bright *mots* which have been so valuable in the preparation of the editorials.

Miss Colcleugh's options are German and French.



We take much, much pleasure in reviewing the latest literary wind-apple and compendium of academic knowledge, the *Year Book*. It is a great work, tastily bound in morocco, we are told, and should make as much of a stir, or more, as the White House Cook Book, or "Cooke's Guide for Tourists."

To those who are reverend, to those with a fastidious disinclination for the too recent, to those who love the staid and tested, this book will come as a great boon. It contains nothing vulgar, nothing revolutionary, nothing that smacks of the hoi-poloi. It is serious with a great seriousness; it is wise with the wisdom of the toad. Here no sacred traditions are overthrown, no idols shown to have feet of clay. Nothing but the exalted prose of a great purpose; the sublime puffery of the gilded mind. It is solid, it is Wordsworth, it is tastily bound in morocco.

Before reviewing this Ella Wheeler Wilcox poem set to Chopin's Funeral March, we have one criticism to offer. The Two Great Thoughts have been omitted. By what scurvy trick of Fate, by what strange freak of Nature, have The Two Great Thoughts failed to appear? Why are they not present? We are not blaming anybody, but until The Two Great Thoughts have been included, even the casual reader must feel that something is lacking; that the *Year Book* is incomplete. We may be unduly severe, but the fact remains that without them the artistic unity of the *Year Book* is destroyed. Cut along the dotted line and paste them in the fly leaf. They are grammatically correct.

A nation is a collection of individuals
—William Jennings Bryan.

Life is a game and the joy of it comes
from success and not from failure.
—Elbert Hubbard.

Now for the illustrations. There are many illustrations, and all are well grouped. In fact, we may say without exaggeration, never have we seen such splendid grouping before. Moreover, the grouping skilfully brings out the fact that all students hold positions on the executives, committees, staffs, teams, brotherhoods, sisterhoods, brother-and-sister-hoods, pie-alpha-deltas, and what-nots. In this connection it is well to mention that the staff of *The Manitoban* is seen looking at a copy of *The Delineator*, and pretending to be interested. They aren't really, with one exception. It is also regretted that there weren't enough "cups" to go around all the groups.

Let us skip the write-ups of the various affairs, organizations and competitions. They are full

* Joseph Conrad, *a Sketch*, § 18, 6. "What a Young Earl Ought to Know," pp 10-230, pp 231-411.

of kindly praise and credit is due. They are full of appreciation and they deserve thanks. They are full of acknowledgments and they do well. Nobody who has ever done anything has failed to receive recognition, and if it be but with a sparkling platitude or a pawnshop epigram. No affair but was "the most successful," no organization but "won its spurs." The sterling worth of one and all are recognized by the University, and immortalized in print. Let us skip them and pass quickly on to the carefully posed photographs and the fastidiously adjusted rabbit skins of the graduating class.

Ah! The graduating class! How well they look in their academic regalia! How different! How—shall we say it?—*distingue*! This studied indifference! This thought of the folks back home! This smile! And the hundred and fifty words that lets them out! Count them. Only a hundred and fifty, but they mean so much. Here the short tribute of the admirer, the quotation from Browning, the summary of scholarships, the leader of men. Here the she-has-endangered-herself. Here the final *résumé*; the last bid for publicity; the place in the sun. They are all washed in the same tub. They all splash their little handies together. The one who has won scholarships

mentions them, the one who is more fortunate uses the hundred and fifty words in mentioning his kind heart or her natural sweetness. Has he (or she) (or it) "great executive ability," then we know that he (or she) (or it) "will make good." Has he (or she) (or it) merely many friends endeared, then he (or she) (or it) will do much good, and we wish you success, 'Varsity wishes you well, good luck to you, Adenoids; you are a son of the Golden West, your ability will bring you to the top, we will hear from you; go out and win your spurs, victory awaits you, and the University will remember you. Good-bye.

It is a great book. We are anxious to see it.

Reluctantly we lay down the pen, but before doing so, we write the following poem which we have called "The Eternal Triangle" for lack of a quadrant.

Over the moor at dusk, there fled
The dismal clouds, and we,
Facing the rain, with might and main,
Me and my Love and me.

The sea gull screamed, the reeds were bent,
But hand in hand the three,
We hurried on, going against wind,
Me and my Love and me.

SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION

(By T. H. Fraser)

The co-operation of the Dominions with the United Kingdom in the present war has naturally enough given rise, in certain quarters, to suggestions and forecasts of imperial centralization. The aim is to secure the tightening of the bonds of Empire through some tangible organization. In a recent address delivered in Winnipeg, Professor Adam Shortt, the distinguished chairman of the Civil Service Commission, adduced weighty reasons against such suggested schemes. It is the object of the present article to deal with the economic side of the question.

We shall assume, to begin with, that any thorough-going scheme of federation will involve a common tariff policy for the sister States of the Empire; in a word, we shall assume that imperial federation will involve some degree of commercial federation.

Now, all the proposals for commercial federation which have been made, can be practically reduced to one or other of two types—either free trade within the Empire or a system of inter-imperial preferences.

Free trade within the Empire might or might not involve protection against all outsiders. That is a question which we may leave in the background, for a very brief consideration suffices to show that free trade within the Empire is a political and probably also a financial impossibility. Neither Canada, nor Australia, nor the Mother Country would for a moment consider a proposal which removed the control of its tariff to some common imperial council or board of trade. Each sister State of the Empire jealously guards its independence of action. For the interests of the different States are not harmonious, and each considered its interests best served when it looks after them itself. Now, their interests seem to the

Dominions to require a protective policy, while the interests of the United Kingdom seem to its citizens to call for continued adherence to free trade. Furthermore, in the Dominions, where the population is scattered and engaged in agricultural pursuits, revenue must be raised much more by indirect taxation than need be the case in an old and densely peopled country which has great accumulated wealth. Indirect taxation—taxation of commodities—is bound to be protective unless corresponding excise duties are levied on similar commodities of home production. Free trade within the Empire is therefore ruled out of consideration. It requires the Dominions to abandon the protective trade policy which they have deliberately adopted, and to surrender the fiscal independence which they so jealously guard.

The second proposal—the system of inter-imperial preferences—is not technically liable to the objection of removing from the units of the Empire their control over their tariffs, since it does not involve a common treasury or a common imperial council or board of trade. It might, however, bring about such removal of control in an indirect manner. The Mother Country, for instance, after entering the Customs Union, could hardly abandon it without evoking strong protests, and if for fear of raising such protests she refrained from re-establishing free trade clearly the internal freedom and independence of one of the units of the Empire is interfered with.

But even if we assume unanimity in the permanent establishment of a customs union, we have still to face the fundamental difficulty of the conflict of interests that any form of commercial union entails. The Dominions produce mainly food and raw materials; and the object of a preferential system would be that they should increase their

exports of these till they became Great Britain's chief external source of supply. So far so good. But what of the agricultural classes in Great Britain—the landlords and farmers who have suffered severely from trans-oceanic competition ever since the early seventies of last century? Will it really be a consolation to them to know that the raw produce which competes with theirs comes from the Dominions? And what of the manufacturers whose raw materials—wool, etc.—would be rendered dearer by taxation? It cannot be doubted that such taxation of imported food and raw produce would raise the cost of production in the United Kingdom, and hamper British trade with the United States and other foreign countries; and in this connection let it not be forgotten that British trade with British Dominions and "Possessions," including India, is about one-third of Britain's total foreign trade. On the other hand, the Dominions have established protective tariffs to encourage native manufactures, and capital and labor have been largely diverted to manufactures dependent on duties. Reciprocal preferential treatment will require that the duties imposed by the Dominions on manufactured articles shall be reduced in order to admit of effective competition by the manufacturers of the Mother Country. Are the Canadians, say, or the Australians, who are engaged in such artificially fostered trades, ready to make such a sacrifice?

Again, if the United Kingdom is to take from the Dominions exclusively all the commodities they can produce, by placing prohibitive duties on like articles of foreign origin, she must pay the Dominions for them by means of her own manufactures. She will have no other means of payment, since, owing to the restraints on trade with outside countries, indirect payment by circular trading will be greatly hampered. The great stumbling-block is thus seen to be the difficulty of finding a common basis for trading. This difficulty has arisen out of protection, and cannot be remedied by a return to protection on the part of Great Britain. It is practically impossible to reconcile the interests of manufacturers in the Dominions with those of consumers and producers in the United Kingdom.

It is clear, then, that neither the Dominions nor the United Kingdom can, without serious injury to many interests, enter into a customs union. The Dominions cannot be expected to abolish their protective tariffs in any future at all near, for this would mean serious loss to their bounty-fed industries, and would raise bitter antagonism from all those adversely affected. Similarly, the entry of Great Britain into an imperial customs union would mean a departure from the principle of free trade—a principle which she adopted gradually and which has been justified by its fruits. Moreover, the injury to industry and to the community would alienate large numbers of people in the United Kingdom and arouse strong feeling against the customs union.

We conclude that a federation on a fiscal basis is both inexpedient and impracticable. In words used by Sir Wilfred Laurier over a decade ago: "There are parties who hope to maintain the British Empire upon lines of restricted trading. If the British Empire is to be maintained, it can only be upon the most absolute freedom, political and commer-

cial. In building up this great Empire, to deviate from the principle of freedom will be to so much weaken the ties which now hold it together."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COLOR

No, dear reader, this has nothing to do with the races of men; neither is it concerned with the metamorphoses of animals—with the way in which the fuzzy rabbit changes from brown to white, or anything like that. If you read on, you will see what it is concerned with—pardon me, with what it is concerned.

The sombre-hued magazine sections of several of our prominent dailies have of late devoted considerable space to the significance of color in clothes. They give you a set of rules to follow, and when any person in whom you are interested for one reason or another—let us say another—gets a new article of wearing apparel, you note its color; consult the table, and behold, you find out the wearer's character. You are often surprised; you may find that your best girl is a lover of home, when she isn't there one night a week. The only man in all the world may prove to be bloodthirsty and pugnacious, since he suddenly shows a fondness for red ties, when he has never killed anything bigger than a mosquito, unless it were a blue-bottle, or some time.

Now, we maintain that these rules are fallacious, and in case misunderstandings might arise, or any happy homes, present or future, be broken up, we have compiled the following set, as given by our friends the novelists—particularly by those we used to hide under the mattress. Consider them well, and you may avert a tragedy.

The color is still important, but not the color of clothes. Just look at a person's face, and you will know his temper. People are:

Scarlet with indignation.
Red with anger.
Crimson with wrath.
Purple with passion.
White liver with rage.
Green with jealousy (or seasickness)
Yellow with age.
Pink with pleasure.
Grey with suffering.

So we might go on indefinitely, but we cannot think of anything else. These rules indicate delicate differences in temper impossible of detection under the other system—it might be safe to approach a scarlet person, but not a crimson one, etc. These are the only true rules; be deceived by no others.

I.T., '18.

THE PARSON'S PATCH

Pathetic patch! A turnip or two;
A onion, a lettuce, a handful of maize,
A sprig of parsley, and that was all
That met my gaze.
Here could we see with what loving care,
Poked and patted by the parson's hand,
'Till they flourished in their meek, mild, way,
Just like the parson had.
And now as we turn from the parson's patch,
Let us cast our eyes inwards,
And after a few moments contemplation
The moral will be visible.

D.C., '18.

THE AWAKENING OF JOHN SCOTT

Garnton, a quiet little country town in mid-Lanark, nestled snugly in the suburbs of Glasgow and provided an attractive, secluded residence for many a business man whose duties took him daily into that great City of Glasgow, just bustling with life and activity.

It makes no pretension to architectural beauty, but nevertheless its inhabitants have divided themselves conveniently into two classes—the "hill folk" and the others. The "hill folk" occupied the south part of the town, which gradually rose till it gave a commanding view, and here the town looked its prettiest, with its many fine, commodious cottages, beautified with green hedgerows, velvety lawns and bright flower-plots. It was amongst this "aristocracy" that the Scotts lived, or to be more exact, they occupied a large seven-roomed cottage at the end of Cadzon Drive. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott had their share of this world's goods, and besides were blessed with a happy family of two boys and two girls. No disturbing element had as yet intruded into the quiet, peaceful life of that home, but to them all life seemed to be one glad, sweet melody.

It was in the month of August, in the year 1915, one evening, that John, the older son, was sitting alone in the parlor wrapt in thought. The room with its bay windows, its costly curtains, its rich Brussell carpet and mahogany furniture, was quite in keeping with the young man with his fair hair, blue eyes, bright, open countenance, looking every inch a gentleman. He had completed a brilliant University career, carrying off honor after honor, and was now articulated as a law student in one of the leading legal firms of Glasgow. But somehow or other he was restless this evening. The war had been going on now for a year and had ruthlessly taken away most of the young men of the town, but John had not heard that insistent call of duty until now. Sacrifice had been merely a word to him. As yet he did not understand its deep meaning. He had been brought up with "a silver spoon" at his mouth, but it was the thought of duty and the sacrifice it involved that was bothering him now. For the first time in his life he was wrestling with the stern call of duty.

War may be an evil, perhaps an inevitable evil, but yet it has its service for men. How many thousands to-day has the war caused to think and to think strongly on the higher things of life—questions of duty, of justice, of honor, and of the pledged word. And so the war has stirred the heroic in men and caused their manhood to assert itself.

Suddenly the door-bell rang and a young man of attractive appearance, about twenty-one years of age, smartly dressed in the King's uniform, entered. Instantly John was on his feet to welcome his old chum. "Come right in, Bob, old boy; but it seems an age since I last saw you. My, but you look well in the Khaki. You certainly do make a strappin' soldier."

"Come, come, John; none of your toffee or I will be trying my strength on you, old sport."

After a few more youthful words of boisterous

greeting, John and Bob settled down to a good old friendly chat.

Bob Watson had been John's chum from his earliest, and, although not of a striking personality, yet he had traits of character that marked him as a youth of good principle and of lofty ideals. Moreover he was of a genial, jovial nature, which made him a desirable companion of anyone, and which endeared him to his own circle of friends. In fact he was one of the most popular and most highly respected boys of the town. He had now been "in the colors" for over four months, and, indeed, it was his joining the army that had set John Scott thinking.

"Say, John, let us go out for a stroll tonight. The evening is mild, and we can talk these matters over. We may not have many more walks together; but cheer up, we'll have a great time over in France, playing hide-and-seek with the German boys."

"Alright Bob, I'm with you, old chap; and I may not be long behind you in France. We've had many a venture together, but this would be the biggest and best venture yet."

Down Bushy Hill brae they went, and turning north to the Orion bridge, they quickly wended their way to the most frequented of all walks, the "bonnie banks of the Clyde," where every spot was known to them and every part radiant with sweet memories. The whole scenery looked its prettiest that evening. The limpid stream flowed gently along, meandering here and there between its banks which nature had so beautifully adorned. The elm and the pine flung their shadows across the path of our pedestrians, while here and there the stately oak towered aloft in majestic stature—the proud sentinels of nature's garden. Occasionally the leafy boughs of the tree would intertwine overhead, forming a shady arch, while the song of the lark as he soared to his ethereal heights fell sweetly upon the ear; and all lent a charm and fascination which made this spot the popular rendezvous of all lovers of nature.

At length Bob broke the silence. "What's the matter with you, John, old boy? You seem to be brooding over something."

"I am; and it's about the question of enlisting. The thought of our men over in France enduring all sorts of hardships, facing death for us every day, while I loll at home in ease and comfort, almost kills me. Almost all our best men have gone. Only the physically unfit and women and children remain at home. I want to be a man, and do my duty like a man, and not to be looked upon as a shirker, nay a coward, whose whole life is bound up in selfishness. I tell you, Bob, I'm only beginning to see the meaning of life, and it is a battle—a struggle between right and wrong, in which we are all called upon to do our part. There is no fence of neutrality for any one of us."

"John, you are right, and that is why I joined. You remind me of our minister's subject last Sunday. It was, 'Are We Worth Fighting For?' I never heard it put so forcibly. How he did score those sporting enthusiasts, those who crowded our theatres, the loafers at the street corners,

who were content to nestle snugly at home while the best blood of the country was being poured forth, for whom?—men not worthy of the name of men. Oh, it was a strong sermon. But, say, John, I knew that the right stuff was in you, and given a chance it would show itself. I'm proud of you, old boy."

The conversation drifted along this strain, as these two youthful companions eagerly and excitedly discussed their future plans. At length they came to a little stream, known to the people of that countryside as the "Cannyle Burn," and here they stopped for a few minutes. Old memories came back to John.

"Mony a time we've paidled in this burn, Bob. But we were boys then. We are going to be men now and play a bigger part in the world."

"Yes, John, and you are going to be a soldier now—the real thing this time. You always were a brick, and I knew you wouldn't shirk your duty."

John's eyes were aglow. His soul seemed to look out from his countenance. It had a new awakening, and it seemed to rise ready for every call of duty, like a gallant charger eager for the fray.

The war has proved the great revealer of character. In a wonderful way it has tested the character of nations. Some have given their life for honor; others have sold their soul of honor for a mess of pottage, while others have seen only the commercial gain to be had out of this terrible, colossal struggle. It has also revealed the character of individuals in no uncertain manner. It has differentiated heroes from cowards, men from weaklings.

The walk that evening was a momentous one for these two young men. It had bound them closer together in the bonds of affection, while each one rose higher in the other's estimation. Slowly, amidst the closing shades of evening, they retraced their steps homeward along the bank, oblivious of all around them. They had made the great decision, and Britain's army was soon to welcome to its ranks another young hero who had dedicated his life to his country. The Orion bridge was reached, and there our young heroes parted.

"Bob, this has been the day of days for me. I have awakened to my duty, and, by God's help, I shall try to do it. We won't forget this night, will we?"

"Not on your life, John. We've been playmates together. Now we shall be soldiers together."

It was late in the evening before John returned home, but his mother was still waiting his arrival. She had noticed the change that had been coming over him, and, with a motherly instinct, she knew only too well what it all meant, and had been preparing herself for the trial. At length the figure of John appeared, and soon mother and son were face to face.

"Why have you waited for me, mother?" John said in his usual kindly manner.

"Oh, John, I felt I must see you to-night. You are about to do something—something big, aren't you, dear?"

"Yes, mother, Bob and I have talked it all over. You know he is in the Cameron High-

landers, and he can secure a place for me. I would hate to see Bob go without me, and anyway, our country needs me. Oh, mother, I can't stay at home when others are away fighting for our homes, for our loved ones, for liberty, for justice. It's a great war, a man's war. I want—mother—I want—to be a man, and to play my part—like a man."

Mrs. Scott fell upon her son's neck. Her trial had come, as it had come to a thousand other mothers. She too must share in the great sacrifice that is being offered upon the altar of righteousness, and like a true Scottish woman she rose to the occasion. In a moment of supreme strength she uttered:

"Go, my darling boy. I'm proud of you." And so John Scott passed through another experience of life. His soul had been awakened to a new and high sense of duty.

Wm. McPherson, '15.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The Students' Scientific Society held its regular fortnightly meeting on the 9th inst. Mr. Halliday was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Bodle of Pharmacy, who read a paper on Antitoxins and Vaccines; and by Mr. Rodin, of the Fourth Year Arts, who discoursed on the "Mechanistic Conception of War."

Mr. Bodle gave a brief outline of Pasteur's pioneer work in bacteriology, and went on to show that infectious diseases are caused by living organisms. Resistance to infection was defined as immunity, and the theories of immunity discussed. Artificial immunity was conferred by the use of serums and vaccines. Mr. Bodle gave a thorough exposition of Metchnikoff's Theory of Phagocytosis, and a brief outline of the methods of preparation of bacterial vaccines and antitoxic serums, with special reference to diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxins.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Dr. Boyd took part.

A highly instructive and learned paper on the "Mechanistic Conception of War" followed. Mr. Rodin held his audience spellbound as he dug into the archives of the world's history and man's mechanism, and in fine scientific style revealed, with the help of charts and slides, the construction of the human fabric. He proved man's greatest enemy was his fellow-man; that during phylogeny the individual who did not defend himself perished; that in the individual an imperfect record of his past progenitors was inherent; that during evolution there has come to exist in the brain certain structures responsive to stimuli, causing the individual to perform certain specific and adaptive acts.

In the heated discussion which followed Mr. Rodin showed his thorough knowledge of the subject, and answered readily questions of the most profound moment.

After the papers had been thoroughly discussed the ladies of the Society treated the members and friends to the good things of life, and everyone departed refreshed in mind and body.

A. Mc N., '16.

The best skipper is not the one who gets the scholarship.

OUR UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

"The State University is a public service corporation. It is supported by the people, presumably for the people." By the nature of their organization, our public institutions must be responsive to the needs and demands of the people of the commonwealth to whom they belong and whom they seek to serve. If we ask ourselves the question: "Are our professors doing their duty towards the public?" we can unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative. We students perhaps have been a little lax in expressing our esteem and appreciation of their public spiritedness.

Ever since our provincial institution has struck out for itself, with its Faculty continually growing larger, we find an ever-growing desire on their part to serve the public. They have felt that education should cease to attempt to remain a monopoly. Education of the public is one of the prime functions of government, according to Adam Smith. Governments are beginning to realize that the benefits of education should not be reserved for those only who can afford the time and afford to pay tuition fees. The men of such public educational institutions are now becoming continually alert for opportunities to enlarge their usefulness to the industrial and administrative interests of the State. This our provincial University professors are achieving in a most commendable manner. During this winter they have been giving a series of public lectures to the general public free of charge. Our University has suddenly, by this means, ingratiated itself with the general public of our city. Nothing but the highest praise is heard everywhere for our staff's public zeal. The professors of our sister provincial institution, the M.A.C., have perhaps been the leaders in this movement. For years their staff, especially during the long summer vacation, have done their utmost to bring their learning and superior knowledge to the door of the rural populace. Not only do these representatives travel and lecture personally, but they distribute their information gratis throughout the Province in the permanent form of pamphlets. By this means the University and the other State institutions are becoming a part of the industrial machinery of our country.

These men lecture on subjects of general interest and usefulness. They seek to supply the demand required, not only for culture simply, but for daily usefulness. The average public that is alert for improvements is generally a good judge of what they desire from their public servants. This will no doubt in time serve as a thermometer of what in general the curriculum should comprise in order to supply the demand of the present day world. Those subjects, though useful at a former stage of educational development which fail to arouse interest now, will gradually come to be regarded as optional, and perhaps unnecessary, while others formerly unrecognized will gain a place in our calendar.

Under the old regime of the denominational system this public spiritedness was almost lacking. Many of our State professors were formerly professors in denominational Colleges. They may still have the same views and ideals. There may have been no radical change in their characters and their willingness to serve the public. But

the change is entirely due to the change of masters. The public is now their employer and thus they seek to serve the public. Formerly they sought to serve a denominational College board. Such a board usually demands or implies that their professors must do their utmost to bring renown to their institution. It is their purpose to vie with the other denominational establishments, to attract a great number of students to their halls, through the fame of their paid instructors. Thus a professor in a narrow atmosphere like this seeks not so much to serve the general public as to please the board of a private sectarian concern.

Another endeavor of our professors that should call forth comment, is their co-operation with a sister State institution across the border. The system of exchange lectures between the Universities of North Dakota and Manitoba was inaugurated about six years ago. In this time different professors of the two public Universities have appeared at the other institutions in public lectures of literary, scientific, academic and sometimes even of a political nature. This has brought us into close and friendly relationship to an institution which has accomplished under its late brilliant and scholarly president, Dr. Merrifield, what we are energetically striving for in Manitoba, viz., a State institution worthy of our Province. This exchange of views has always been stimulating and productive of good. This year, we, and especially the science students, have been fortunate in hearing Professor Leonard lecture on "The Formation of Ore Deposits" and "The Great Ice Age." As an authority in this particular field, Prof. Leonard left a splendid impression on us of himself and the institution which he represented. Professor Osborne represented our University in North Dakota this year. Judging from the columns of *The Student*, the official organ of the University of North Dakota students, our representative must have made an equally good impression on our neighbors. He spoke on his favorite subjects, "The Prospects of Democracy" and "Napoleon: His Rise and Downfall." The paper, in reporting the speech, praises him very highly for his handling of the subjects. They write: "His address at the regular convocation was a masterpiece. Seldom, if ever is it given to students to hear so many truths, strikingly poignant and incisive, revealed in such a forceful and effective manner."

This year's results have been indeed very gratifying. We thus fervently hope that these exchange lectures will continue indefinitely. We wish to come into still closer friendship with our Southern neighbors. Our aims as State institutions coincide. We need the outlook and the viewpoint of our fellow workers in the United States. We have a great deal to learn from them. They have been more progressive than we have been in the way of public control in higher education. We can profitably benefit from the precedent set by their late Principal, Dr. Merrifield, in building up that magnificent institution of to-day in Dakota's colonial days. We students should be indeed very grateful to some of our more prominent members of our Faculty in bringing about these results through their zealous desire to serve our provincial institution in these various ways.

THE 1916 CHAMPIONSHIP DEBATES

M.A.C. WINS DEBATING TROPHY

The two undefeated teams of Wesley and Agriculture met on Friday night in the M.A.C. auditorium to decide the Inter-Collegiate Championship. The subject selected was "Resolved: That the Canadian Farming industry, in comparison with the other Canadian industries, is under an economic disadvantage." Wesley, represented by Messrs. Nuttall and Runions, upheld the affirmative. Messrs. Weir and Kennedy, for Agricultural College, took the negative. Both Colleges made excellent choices for this deciding event. Mr. Nuttall, although appearing for the first time as an inter-collegiate debater, proved no disappointment to his College rooters. An Englishman by birth and by accent, he fought gamely to the last. Mr. Runions, who spoke third, has had former experience in inter-collegiate debating as a member of last year's 'Varsity champions. Weir has been the bulwark of the M.A.C. His College must undoubtedly place a great deal of confidence in his ability, when he is chosen to represent them in two of the three debates. He was fortunate Friday night to reward his mates for their trust, by capturing the silverware under his leadership. Mr. Kennedy was the surprise of the evening. We need hardly hesitate here to state that he, in many respects, was the best man on the floor. He can certainly congratulate himself on being on both the inter-collegiate championship teams in football and debating.

Mr. Nuttall opened the debate for the affirmative. He began by defining agriculture. He pointed out that other industries are at an economic advantage through the aid of protective tariffs. A farmer, he further held, was unable to fix his own price. A farmer, it was affirmed, is handicapped also in securing both long and short loans.

Mr. Weir spoke first for the negative. His manner of speech is peculiarly quiet and unaffected, yet very persuasive. His first big point was that a farmer does not pay for his original raw materials and thus had the advantage in a cheap start. Scientific farming also, he asserted, was the cheapest of up-keep of any industry. He compared it with the various railways. Further advantages, he stated, were that the farmer's living was cheaper and his tax burden lighter. A farmer usually needs no overseer or manager and is not hampered like other industries by strikes. He ended with the statement that a great sign of prosperity in farming was shown in the enormous increase in its exports.

Mr. Runions gave a very aggressive opening speech. He compared the advantages possessed by the boot and shoe industry as against those of farming. He held farming had not the merger power of other commercial industries. He pointed out the enormous grants given to the fishing industry. Municipalities encouraged manufacturers by grants of land and sometimes exemption from taxation for a period of years.

Mr. Kennedy closed the debate. He pointed out that farming, except fruit growing, had no outside competition. The farmer, he asserted, had always a safe market. A farmer can change

from one specialized branch of his industry to another, if the one proves unprofitable. Other industries must go out of business. A farmer feels, he said, the money stringencies less. He closed with a reply to the affirmative's contention that the farming industries received no bonuses or grants, by asserting that the Dominion spends annually millions for Agricultural Colleges, elevators, farming experts, etc., in order to encourage and advance the industry.

Prof. Sproule, of the M.A.C., occupied the chair. The judges, Dr. Fleming, Mr. Shinbane and Mr. Savage, decided unanimously in favor of the negative. After the announcement of the winners, Mr. Savage presented the trophy to the M.A.C. It was received by Mr. Andrews, the Sophomore President of the Union Literary Society. He replied with a few fitting remarks. The cup, he said, had come to stay "for ever and forever," but we are inclined to believe that there are others who may slightly differ on this matter.
J.P., '16.

THE UNIVERSITY-BRANDON DEBATE

Brandon College and the University of Manitoba broke even on Friday, Feb. 18, in the annual "home-and-away" debates between the teams of the two institutions. The subject of this year's contest was: Resolved: "That in the event of prohibition license-holders are entitled to compensation." In both debates the decision of the judges went to the negative, supported in each case by the home teams.

Our "home" debate was held in Wesley Convocation Hall, with Messrs. Coen and Staines, as representatives from the "Wheat City," and Messrs. Reardon and Knight from the University. At the outset the leaders crossed swords on the interpretation of the resolution. The word "entitled" caused the confusion; the affirmative contending that, if the resolution meant, "legally entitled," there would be no ground for debate, but the negative strongly opposed this by basing much of their argument on this interpretation. However, this was counterbalanced by the manly spirit of good sportsmanship, not only of the debaters, but also of the supporters of both teams.

Mr. Coen, the leader for Brandon, opened with a very effective speech. He spoke in a quiet and persuasive tone. His first remarks were that it was not what the law is but what it should be. It should, as he would point out later, provide for compensation. To cut off a license is unfair, because the holders had been led to believe that this promise would hold. It was not a question of pity, he held, but of justice. He admitted many liquor men had brought disgrace upon the community, but British justice even treats a criminal fairly in order to protect our safety. There must be due regard for those who kept within the law. He pointed out that many businesses were interested, and that even the Government had been a sharer in its profits by encouraging the trade for revenue. If hardships are to be born, the burden should not fall on a limited few who happen to be directly affected.

Mr. Reardon, for the University, began with a very aggressive attitude, by calling into question

the affirmative leader's interpretation of the "legal right." He treated his side of the question from the legal and moral points of view. He held there rested no legal obligation on the people to renew a license. The government, he said, further reserved the right to strike at the liquor traffic without paying for it. He brought to his aid the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, which had repeatedly made this form of trade subject to withdrawal of the conferred right at any time. It was not, he maintained, an inferred guarantee and a ground for reasonable expectation. A guarantee, he held, must be explicit, and when the patience of the public should break, it was thus not a strong and reasonable argument for compensation. He maintained that the liquor traffic had always been a debtor to society. The compensation had been paid over and over again in our wrecked manhood found in the jails and penitentiaries.

The seconder for Brandon, Mr. Staines, based his main arguments on social justice. The question, he affirmed, was not on whether the traffic was vicious, which he admitted, but on that of social justice. To support this he quoted many precedents, in particular he mentioned the action of Great Britain in giving compensation, on the abolition of the slave trade. He also pointed that specific hardships would result in the small country towns where the bar and hotel go together. Compensation, he concluded, should be awarded by a commission.

Mr. Knight closed the debate for the University. He dealt with the economic aspect of the question. He held there would be no property loss. There would be compensation only for watered stock. He defined property according to Bentham. A license, he held, was not a form of property, as there was no fixed and settled expectation. It was merely a creature of the law and depended entirely on public opinion. He compared licenses to short term loans in banks. No one, he affirmed, was responsible if the banker deprives the farmer, who does not fulfil his part of the contract, of his land. The buildings and machinery of liquor establishments, he maintained, were adaptable for other purposes. He ended with a stirring appeal for the full exaction from those who had built up this trade.

In the rebuttals there were many sharp and forceful retaliations. Mr. Reardon, especially distinguished himself in a vigorous reply. He carried his audience with him by his very appropriate use at one time of baseball slang. Mr. Coen also gave an incisive and logical reply.

Prof. Reynolds of the M.A.C. presided and two vocal solos were rendered by Miss Wanless, accompanied on the piano by Miss Miller. The visiting debaters and their Brandon supporters were entertained by the student representatives of the University in the College library, where luncheon was served by the Wesley girls.

J.P., '16

Professor—Did you prove the proposition I gave you?

Student—Well, I didn't exactly prove it, Professor, but I rendered it highly probable.

MANITOBA WINS FROM NORTH DAKOTA IN INTERNATIONAL DEBATE

Before an audience, which barely filled Woodworth Auditorium, the question, resolved "That the United States Should Have Intervened to Maintain the Neutrality of Belgium," was debated between North Dakota University, represented by Edwin A. Swiggum, Edward McDermott, and Almer Hemans, and Manitoba University, represented by E. W. Quinn, Arthur Rose and W. W. McPherson. The North Dakotans supported the resolution. Edwin Swiggum in an able manner showed that Belgium had a neutrality, that it had been violated, and that Germany was the guilty party.

E. W. Quinn opened the debate for Manitoba, and in a speech, which for choice of diction and flow of language, was perhaps one of the best of the evening, showed that the question of Belgian neutrality was the result of the past fifty years of European diplomacy, and therefore was not of vital interest to the United States. He also proved that armed intervention would have been the only feasible intervention, and went on to cite five reasons whereby a nation is justified in going to war, and showed that none of these reasons existed in the case of the United States.

Edward McDermott, for North Dakota, contended that the United States was legally bound by the Hague Convention of 1907 to intervene, and quoted from several authorities to prove his case. In his speech he built up a strong case for the affirmative.

Arthur Rose, for the negative, in a masterly speech, supported by statistics, showed that the interests of the world, as well as the interests of the United States, demanded that from a political, an economic, and a social standpoint, the United States should have remained neutral. The inefficiency of her military preparations, as well as the cosmopolitan character of her people, prevented her from intervening effectively.

Almer Hemans, the last speaker for the affirmative, maintained that his country was morally bound to intervene on behalf of Belgium. The violation of Belgian neutrality was a flagrant breach of international justice, and that the United States, as a world power, was bound to intervene. In a passionate appeal he declared that the question of success in such an undertaking was one to be asked by a coward. Moral duty called upon them to intervene.

William McPherson closed the argument for the negative, and maintained that the foreign policy of the United States prevented her from intervening. He also contended that the United States signed the Hague Convention as an adhering signator, and with a condition attached which did not legally bind her to intervene, and in closing showed how the United States could render more effective service to the world by remaining neutral.

A warm rebuttal followed, which kept the audience interested.

At the close the judges, Mr. L. H. Schnabel, Mr. C. J. Murphy, and Dr. C. L. Tompkins—decided unanimously in favor of Manitoba.

W.W.M., '15.



THE COLLEGE GIRL

Y.W.C.A. NOTES

On March 2nd a reception was held in the drawing-room of the Y.W. building. After some necessary business had been transacted, a short program was given, which included interesting talks on the Lumsden Beach and Elgin House Conferences, by Miss Thompson and Miss Rogers, respectively.

The main feature of the afternoon was the presentation of their money by each of those who had promised to earn a dollar for the cause during the summer vacation. Each contributor recounted the experiences she has met with in fulfilling this task. Amusing and varied indeed were the ways in which those dollars were earned!

A business meeting of the University branch of the Association was held recently, when it was decided that the Y.W. would remain united as before, instead of having a separate cabinet for each College.

Officers elected for next year are:

President—Olive Switzer.

First Vice-president—Marjorie Horner.

Second Vice-president—Jean Thexton.

Conveners—Mission Study—Florence McNair.

Social Service—Jennie McKeag.

Social—Ruth Johnston.

Finance—Edith Moody.

Association News—Alfreda Bingman.

Conference—Muriel Anderson.

Posters—Marion Dent.

OVERHEARD

Time—Interval between lectures.

Place—Ladies' parlor, Sherbrooke Street.

Speakers—Girls, girls, girls.

"Thank heaven, that lecture's over! I'm stiff—positively stiff!"

"Shut that door! Somebody'll see me with my hair all down."

"Oh! you're always doing your hair."

"Hey! Someone lend me a comb."

"My heavens, girl-shut-that-door!"

"What makes your hair come down, anyhow?"

"It's so soft."

"What is? Your hair, or your head?"

"Did you ever hear of such luck—here I got up at six-thirty to study for a test and we didn't have it! It's true, life's just one darned thing after another."

"Cheer up, pessimist—the exams are near."

"I just adore Edgar Allan Poe—he's so compressed, you know." (This from a Freshette.)

"My powder puff was lost, but I see it sticking up behind the mirror. Don't it look cute?"

"Why do you put on so much powder? It

ruins your complexion, my dear; simply ruins it.—By the way, lend me your chamois—will you?"

"There is the bell."

"That summons me to heaven or to—— Say what do we have next period?"

AT HOMES

During the last two weeks the ladies of U.M. S.C. have been literally showered with invitations to afternoon receptions. On two days, March 3rd and 4th, Miss Hildred and the ladies of Manitoba Residence entertained members of the Faculty and lady students.

Then the next week came three teas in succession. First, on Thursday, the University Women's Club held one of their interesting "vocational" teas at the home of Miss Mackenzie, when Dr. Edith Ross spoke on "Medicine as a Vocation for Women." On Friday the ladies of Wesley College were the hostesses, and provided an entertainment consisting of music and a novel guessing contest. Yet once again, on Saturday, the girls of Fourth Year sallied out, this time to spend a delightful hour at the home of Professor and Mrs. Martin.

The recipients of these numerous invitations enjoyed themselves so much in each case that any more such will be "accepted with thanks."

A few words about Miss Winifred Wilton should be of interest to the ladies. Miss Wilton, who was the first girl to register at the University, gradu-



MISS WILTON.

ated in Arts in 1912. Moreover, as one of the first women in Manitoba to take up the profession, she graduated in Law with the highest honors in the Province, and as proof of her popularity we offer the fact that she received 18 bouquets of roses at Convocation. She was called to the bar and appointed special examiner, and is now taking over her brother's practice, her brother having enlisted.

P.G.H.

A NEW SOCIETY

The most recent addition to the ranks of the University societies is the U. of M. Menorah Society into which the pre-existing Jewish Students' Society has been reconstituted. The Menorah Society has as its objects the promotion of the culture and ideals of the Jewish people. It is a constituent of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, the parent body of the Menorah societies which are attached to every University in the United States. The word Menorah is a Hebrew word meaning "enlightenment," and was the name of the candlestick in the temple. The purpose is to supply a University medium for the study of Jewish history and literature where such do not find place in the regular curriculum. The association has an official journal and supplies libraries and study courses. With a membership of upwards of 3,500 it occupies a prominent place in the University activities of the Jewish students.

The local society has been welcomed by the University authorities and was recently addressed in their name by Prof. Heinzelmann.

The officers for the ensuing session are: President, A. Vineberg, Arts '16; vice-president, Miss L. Caminetsky, Arts '18; honorary vice-presidents, President MacLean and Prof. Heinzelmann; treasurer, C. Bermack, Med. '16; secretary, C. Abramovich, Arts '17; executive, H. J. Sandheim, Arts '16; D. Cohen, Law '18; F. Rodin, Arts '16.

THE UNIVERSITY PLAY.

In the presentation of their third annual play in February, the University Dramatic Society achieved this year its greatest success, and justified the larger plans of the management. Last year the great success of the single performance in the Walker Theatre seemed to foretell the time when additional performances would be necessary, and the three large audiences of February 24th, 25th and 26th in the Winnipeg Theatre showed the growing popularity of the University play.

On the opening night the theatre was packed by the Faculty, students and friends of the University, who showed their appreciation in hearty cheers and College songs and yells. The other nights under patriotic auspices were scarcely less enthusiastic. The proceeds for the three nights were given respectively to the University Red Cross, the Army and Navy League, and the Women's Auxiliary of the Northwest Field Force, and netted these organizations a total of nearly seven hundred dollars.

The play chosen for this year was Sir James Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," a play that has delighted audiences in London and elsewhere but was never before seen in Winnipeg. It proved to be well adapted for a University play, though it was a severe test for amateur production. That it proved entirely successful speaks well for all the students who played the various roles, as well as for the coaches and managers.

The characters and situations of the play are all interesting, and some of them unique. Many of the situations are striking and original, and while full of surprises and humors, contain a delightful vein of social satire and criticism. The aristocrats as servants on the island, and the servants turned masters, disclose the thinness of

our social conventions and class distinctions. No one but Barrie possesses a dramatic touch sufficiently light and firm to handle such situations with ease, and grace, and strength.

The critics of the local papers spoke very highly of the entire performance, and gave great credit to those in the leading parts. Leo Reardon as the "Admirable" Crichton captivated the audience, and was declared by one critic to have scored "an effect which, for an amateur, was barely short of amazing." Miss Finesilver, as Lady Mary, "interpreted the part in the second and third acts in a manner that met with the enthusiastic appreciation of the audience." Miss Murdoch, as Tweeny, did her part so well that one critic suggested that "there is a future for this talented young artist on the legitimate stage if she cares to turn her unquestionable gifts to account."

There was no part but secured its due appreciation. Athol Gordon as Lord Loam, Harold Billing as Hon. Ernest Woolley, Graeme Norman as Lord Brocklehurst, Charles Swinford as Rev. Mr. Treherne, all came in for much praise. The parts of the ladies were all made very attractive. Miss Colcleugh as Lady Agatha, Miss Norsworthy as Lady Catherine, and Miss Jones-Smith as Lady Brocklehurst, all acted their parts with grace and skill, and were duly appreciated by the audience.

Behind the scenes there were many who greatly aided in the success of the play. Mrs. C. P. Walker, as last year, gave freely of her time and great ability to the coaching of the players, while Mr. Sam Helman worked untiringly in many capacities. Mr. Lamont Paterson as stage director, Mr. S. S. McIntyre as stage manager, Mr. W. V. Tobias as business manager, and Miss Jones-Smith as secretary, rendered very valuable services. With the success of another year to its credit the Society now looks confidently to the future, and feels assured that the annual play will remain hereafter one of the greatest events of the University year.

THE PREMIER, THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND THE MAYOR SPEAK AT THE UNIVERSITY DINNER AND GRADUATES' FAREWELL

The First Annual University Dinner and Graduates' Farewell, held at the Royal Alexandra, proved to be a great success. The splendid attendance of both the students and the Faculty marks a new spirit and feeling in our University. A little co-operation and union amongst the various Faculties in our University has shown that our Provincial institution has become a real thing and is destined to take the leading part in our higher education.

Dr. Gordon Bell proved to be an excellent chairman. Prof. F. W. Clark proposed the toast of "The Empire." He stated that Great Britain was showing herself true to the demands of justice in the present struggle. In responding, Premier Norris paid a warm tribute to the part which Canada was playing in the war. He affirmed that he was intensely proud of the people of the Dominion. In his remarks he hoped that some day Manitoba would have a University second to none on this continent.

Responding to the toast of "The Province and the City," proposed by President J. A. MacLean, Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton delivered an inspiring reply, in which he advised the graduates to cultivate high ideals in their various professions in life. Mayor Waugh, on behalf of the City of Winnipeg, eulogized the citizens of Canada for their splendid work in aiding the Empire. He was especially proud, he said, of Winnipeg and M.D. No. 10 in answering the urgent call.

Prof. W. F. Osborne proposed the toast of "The University of Manitoba Students' Association." W. T. Straith, Arts '16, the first president of the U.M.S.A., responded and presented the "Stick" to U. D. Clark, Science '17, the newly-elected president for 1916-17. Miss H. B. Rattray, Arts '16, followed by handing her symbol of office to the incoming Lady Representative, Miss M. MacKay, Arts '17. In reply, all four speeches were featured by the idea that the students of Manitoba were continually becoming public-spirited enough to patronize the public institutions which the people of the Province were supporting collectively, and expressed their confidence in the legislators fulfilling their promise to the other Faculties of the University, as they had done to the Agricultural Department.

W. F. Spratt, Pharmacy '16, proposed the toast of "The Faculty." Prof. M. A. Parker responded. The toast of "The Graduating Class" was proposed by Prof. Chester Martin and responded to by D. E. McPherson, Engineers '16.

An excellent musical program added much enjoyment to the evening. Paul Bardal gave a vocal solo, "The Two Grenadiers;" "The War Medley" was given by Herbert C. Smith, and a reading "The Groom's Story" (Conan Doyle) by Dr. William Boyd.

THIRD YEAR ENGLISH

The following letter from the pen of Miss Lucy Chaplain, of the Third Year Middle English Class, will be interesting as showing the English used by our forbears some five hundred years ago.

398 Charlyls Street
Wynippeg

My leve Kathelyne:

Whanne than I did kythe tho tydands that thou was seke and sore unsound my herte weliney brast in twain. Wee loste owre hockey laste night as Il you mene. Some ladye bryght off ble hytt me swylk a swap on my schynn that I almost spake that speche naemore. Iiff that I evere on here sall laye a honde I sall spill her blode. A nother mayde Lende and fre hit youre suster annie a dynt on the nose in that stoune. It was waeful to see, and full loud we bothe dyd yell. Those ladyes Whyte as qualis bane were full fell wormes. Hoping that youe wyll sone be strong and hende, I am as evere your lovande frende,
syr Lucan de Bottelere.

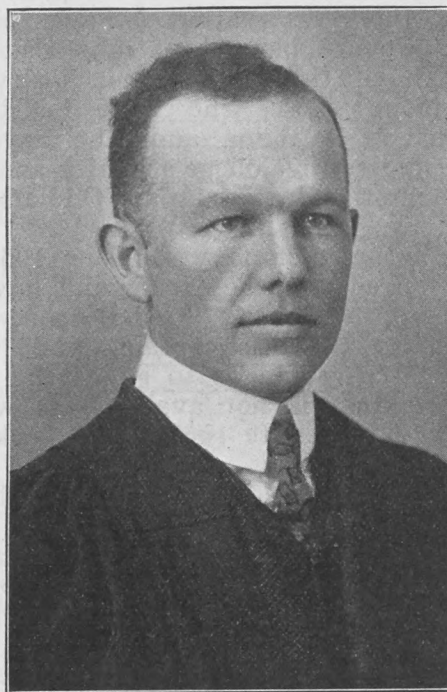
Itt was grete grief that I discovered that bottlere was the ancestor of oure modern worde butter. So mot I the."

URBAN D. CLARK, '17

The students of the University were most fortunate this year in having such a man as U. D. Clarke to fill the position of president. Urban is a splendid organizer, a capable leader, a good "mixer"

and possibly the most widely-known and the most popular student at the University.

He was the president of the '17 Class in Arts and Science in its Freshman year; he has been president of several societies and chairman of many committees during his University course; and, as a result, he has the record of being capable of accomplishing the most, in the least time and in the most effective manner. Social functions are his specialty so that the University students are assured of a complete social program for the coming year. The fact that he takes a Science course renders him the best opportunity of coming into touch with all of the students of all Faculties. Mr. Clark has represented the Science students on the Students' Council since the association was organized, and is thoroughly acquainted with the constitution and the objects of the U.M.S.A.



URBAN D. CLARK.

His sympathies tend towards an undenominational University under State control and his efforts will be spent in providing the means by which this desired end may be attained. Thus, under the capable guidance of U. D., the University of Manitoba Students' Association is assured of success during the College year 1916-17.

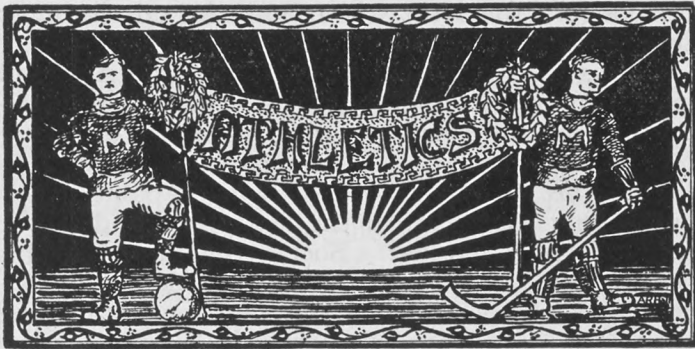
W.T.S., '16.

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We extend heartiest congratulations to the Engineers on their success in intercollegiate sport. In winning both the hockey and basketball they have displayed sportsmanship of a high order and secured the trophies by superior merit, which was evident throughout the entire series.

Many of this year's athletes have joined the colors, and we are pleased to note that a large percentage have thrown in their lot with the 196th. Among those who have enlisted with the University's battalion and who have distinguished themselves in College athletics are: Bryers, Tobias, Jackson, Frederickson, Oddlafson and others.

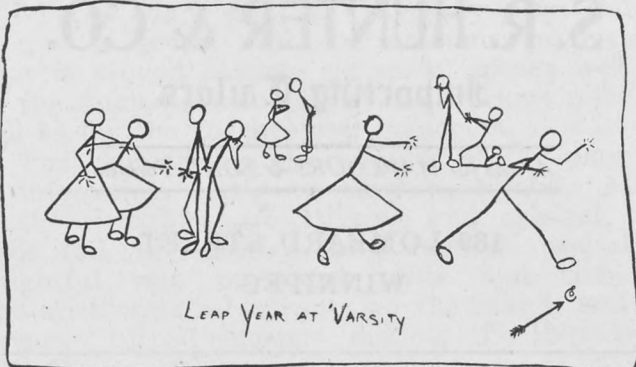
The Manitoba Company of the 196th have already organized a hockey team and have issued a challenge to the 184th. Frederickson, the star of the 'Varsity team, is captain, while Jackson, Wesley's goal custodian, is to guard the net.

Full information is not available as we go to press, but we anticipate some good hockey even at this late date.

As we come to the end of another College year it may be well to retrospect a little. On the whole we have had a satisfactory year in athletics. Enthusiasm has been lacking on some occasions. The standard of sport has not attained the height reached in some former years. Our enthusiasts and performers have had little support on many occasions, but much credit is due those who despite fearful odds have labored so consistently.

No year in the history of the University has been beset with so many difficulties. The minds of even our athletes have been claimed by an all-absorbing interest, as is seen by a glance at our honor rolls. Consequently 1915-16 stands out as the year when, in consideration of existing conditions, University athletics have reached the high-water mark.

We look forward to an equally satisfactory season in athletics next year, but we must begin now. Let every man get busy and come back next Fall prepared to support this important feature of University life with a greater enthusiasm than ever before.



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CAMPUS NOTES

U.M.S.A. NOTES

On Friday, March 17th, the following new officers were elected for the session of 1916-17:

Honorary President—Hon. T. C. Norris.

President—Urban D. Clarke, S.'17.

Treasurer—Frank Hooper, Eng.

Secretary—Mr. Rinn, Pharm.

The vice-presidents will be announced later.

The annual University oratorical contest was held in Manitoba College Convocation Hall on Monday, March 13th. In all six contestants took part. Edgar Foreman spoke on "The New Britain;" D. Yakimischak on "Bilingualism;" M. Luczkovec on "The Maid of Orleans;" W. Tucker on "Canada's Heroic Part in the Present Crisis;" H. Wallace on "Canada's Glorious Dead;" P. Wald on "Pessimism."

So difficult was it to give a decision for the premier honors that it was decided that laurels be divided between H. Wallace ('17) and Edgar Foreman ('17) in the form of a gold medal each. Peter Wald ('18) was awarded the silver medal.

President J. A. MacLean was in the chair. Professors W. F. Osborne, Chester Martin and A. W. Crawford acted as judges. Miss A. McLellan ('16) rendered a piano solo and Mr. J. E. Dayton a vocal solo.

A REPLY TO VOX

In the February issue of *The Vox* we find an editorial justifying Wesley for teaching Arts separately from the University. It is candidly admitted that any denomination has a right to create a College, but this course of teaching Arts separately does not appear to the average person to be in favor of giving the greatest amount of satisfaction to the greatest number in the Province. Any school boy with any brains at all knows that it is false economy to have two or three sets of instructors teaching the same work. The action of making a split over a year ago in a united student body certainly smacks of being extremely short-sighted. If all selfish, denominational ideas were set aside in teaching Arts, the combined teaching staff would instead of overlapping, be in a position to specialize more in each department. It would give greater efficiency in instruction. If every little petty denomination should wish to set up a College (which they have a right to) and teach Arts separately, then the quality of instruction in Manitoba would dwindle to almost a farce as far as efficiency and economy are concerned.

The editor of *Vox* holds that "It is idle to say that 'the University cannot serve five masters—one public and four denominational.'" But he fails to state why "It is idle." It is generally recognized that you cannot serve even "two masters," far less five.

Another reason, which he labels No.1, is that "Religion cannot be separated from Education." Religion may be a very good thing in itself, and we do not dispute it. But it is not necessarily associated with education. It would be just as reasonable to say that football and religion, or book-keeping and religion go together. What no doubt he intended to convey was that there should continue to be a fusion of the two. But higher education has passed its "Ecclesiastical Period." If this contention holds, then it should hold all the more in primary and secondary education, where the scholar's mind is still pliable and he is in his formative years. We have not far to go to disprove this antiquated tradition. Our public schools, which are universally recognized as on a par with any on this continent, have achieved their efficiency entirely as undenominational institutions. Besides students enter College nowadays at a maturer age, and certainly must have reached the stage where each has his own fixed opinions on matters of that kind. Those students who contemplate taking up Theology, and who take an Arts or any other course in a state institution are not complaining of the supposed corrupting influence of an undenominational student body like ours.

Lord MacAulay, in a discussion in the House of Commons, on this very question, has this to say: "I wish that some gentlemen would, instead of using vague phrases about religious liberty and the rights of conscience, answer this plain question. Suppose that in one of our large towns there are four schools; a school connected with the church, a school connected with the Independents, a Baptist school, and a Wesleyan school; what encouragement, pecuniary or honorary, will, by our plan, be given to the school connected with the church, and withheld from any of the other three schools? We are not, I hope, so much conformists, or so much nonconformists, as to forget that we are Englishmen and Christians. We all, Churchmen, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, have an interest in this, that the great body of the people should be rescued from ignorance."

No. 2. "The Church, in maintaining such an institution, brings the fact before the people each year in an appeal for support. Thus it not only acts as a recruiting agent for students, *but it belongs to the people in a more direct way.*" This is indeed a novel experiment in advertising to be sure. But why make this appeal yearly for funds? It is useless to attempt to compete with the public funds, with the wealth of the people behind it. The people are already supporting an institution of their own. Then again, how many of the people does such an appeal reach? It necessarily limits it to that denomination to which the College belongs. It increases the disintegrating influences of sectarianism and sectionalism. Such a method would be excellent if the people were all of one set and of one language. But education in a land like ours has the additional task arising from our alien immigration. We agree with ex-President Roosevelt: "If we do not take care of the immigrants, if we do not try to uplift them, then sure as fate our own children will pay the penalty." Such a task can only satis-

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factorily be accomplished by an un-denominational State institution.

Further the Editor reasons that, "The particular College in the federation develops more highly that something which for the lack of a better name we call College spirit—the motive power of College life." We cannot illustrate by referring to ourselves. Our "College spirit" is very inadequate at present, not because of the poor character of our students, as the fact that we are scattered in several buildings throughout the city, and thus have no chance to develop it as we would like and as it would be possible if our student body were together in one building or group of buildings. But we can point to the other state institution, the M.A.C. Our denominational friends, I think, will be forced to admit that this College has developed by far the most healthy and vigorous "College spirit" of any of our Colleges, and yet has not had the length of time, and not the atmosphere of separation and sectarianism that our neighbors have had to bring it about.

Other reasons are as follows: "Such an intimacy between all students as tends to prevent the erection of false social standards A small compact College, dominated by Christian ideals sends a high type of trained leader into all professions Because the maintenance of our Arts College under Church auspices aids in meeting the need for more and better ministers."

All these need no criticism to show (if we look at this phase of the question from the historical point of view) that they are attempts to restore the antiquated fancies of the "Ecclesiastical Period" to modern conditions.

The first we might comment upon. The Faculty no longer stands *in loco parentis*, to the undergraduate. It seems as if some of our denominational Colleges still propose to act upon the ancient theory that the first duty of the Faculty is to look after the private lives of the students, who must not be led into temptation, but must be delivered from evil. They have not yet come to the conclusion that our high-priced and learned Faculty are solely for teaching and not for police duty. The average age of the student is higher; he is no longer the innocent pupil; the time has passed when a master "believed that he whipped Satan when he whipped a refractory boy, and he was only too piously glad to smite the arch enemy who lurked beneath the skin of an undergraduate." Many of our students now come from the central and northern part of this city and from other large industrial centres, where they have always been under tempting conditions. Some of us have come into contact with the seamy sides of life long before we came to College. If we had not weathered through we would not be in College now. No amount of theological influence can make one unlearn one's former experiences, nor deter us from

being tempted again except one's own will power. Any intrusion on a student's personal life is usually resented and rightly so.

He also mentions "the rapid spread of Greek letter fraternities on this continent has been due to the necessity of some smaller and more compact growth within the University." But the spread of these fraternities are confined almost exclusively to the large State Universities and with great success too. This does not mean however that the University should be divided according to sects and denominations. It is this very thing they wish to eradicate.

He is also frank enough to bring before us that "a little sincere investigation would reveal to them (*i.e.* the U.M.S.A.) the fact that long before they appeared on the scene, the pioneers connected with the Denominational Colleges were building up the University." This is quite true. The "Ecclesiastical" period historically always precedes the "Age of University Building." History repeats itself, and it is hoped that it will soon come to its logical conclusion in Manitoba as elsewhere.

ARTS '17

The '17 Class was well represented in the U.M.S.A. oration contest, and the reputation of the class was worthily upheld by Edgar Foreman and Walter Tucker. The former made a splendid oration on "The New Britain," and the decision of the judges, giving him the gold medal, was expected by all who heard him. Walter Tucker spoke on "Canada's Heroic Part in the Present Crisis." His speech was proof of his ability as a speaker, and we will expect great things of him in coming contests.

Prof. McDonald (*lecturing*)—The Irishmen were a bunch of wind-bags . . I know none of you are Irish.

Miss McKivor— — — — (*i.e.* *silence*).

Mac. Gillies now has a good excuse for the neglect of his upper lip.

When Harvey asked for the advertising manager, why did the fair clerk in the jewellery store bring him a wedding license?

Levin and Zimmerman (*to Prof. Clark*)—Please, teacher, may we Irishmen have a holiday on the 17th.

The '17 Class held its final meeting of the year on Thursday, March 2, at which the officers for the year 1916-17 were elected. Nearly all of the class was present, but, owing to the uncertainty of the prospects for the coming year, only the higher officers were elected.

These were:

Senior Representative—Harvey G. Mutch.

Class President—T. W. B. Hinch.

Vice-President—Miss Ruth Winkler.

Social and Literary—Miss Hildred Ross, John Thompson.

Prof. McDonald—You can hammer a long time before you can convince an Englishman.

S. McIntyre (*in whisper*)—You can never convince a Scotchman.

With the near approach of exams. the patriotism of the '17 Class has shown itself once more, in the enlistment of several more of its members. Those who have already "signed up" are

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Stuart McIntyre, Dug Gibb, Tom Wright, Mac Gillies in the 196th; Ed Foreman and Gordon Andison in the University Field Ambulance Corps; and Murray Fowler and Jim Allison in the 59th Battery.

In regard to the Oration Contest:

Tucker—If I hadn't looked at M.B., I would have won the medal.

Ed Foreman—Aw, go on, Tuck—you know you made a better speech than I did.

Pres. McLean (*sympathetically*)—If there had been enough judges you might have all got the medal.

'19 CLASS NOTES

It is with an air of pride we look over our past record and discover that not a single joke on the "Boston Beanery" has been permitted an appearance in the '19 column.

Mr. Muller—Are you laughing at me?

Class—Certainly not.

Mr. Muller—Then what else is there here to laugh at?

Miss Annis, one of our brilliant lady speakers, in making her formal debut as a debater claimed that the rural College afforded the students the pleasure of taking long walks in the evening. We wonder who with?

It is pleasing to note that so many of the '19 boys are taking tickets for the banquet. Several notable personages are expected to favor it with their distinguished presence, among them being Mr. F. Driscoll.

Everyone is preparing for the big Spring drive to commence on April 17. Murray and Lipshitz are indulging in their usual attitude of calmness and placidity.

Since the last issue of *The Manitoban* a large number from the class have donned the khaki. They are too numerous for the publication of their names but we wish to extend to them our most cordial congratulations and good wishes. We hope, however, that they will be back with us again next year, if that is at all possible.

During a lecture with Section A, Prof. Osborne related an incident of his early days. The story ran something like this:

"As I was walking down Main Street (then it was only a trail), I perceived in a tailor shop a sign, highly embossed, and decorated somewhat promiscuously, which read: 'To me-a-sure \$4.00.' The dots between the me-a-sure were explained very definitely as being dead flies. This rather indefinite advertisement which had already drawn many other suckers of course drew our most highly esteemed friend, Prof. Osborne. He drew nigh the attraction and after an hour of brain-racking he came to the conclusion that the sign read, 'To Measure \$4.00'."

We rather doubt Prof. Osborne's excuse for the attraction and have come

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to the conclusion that it was the price \$4.00 that was the attraction.

G.D.'19.

WESLEY COLLEGE

Albert C. Cooke has been elected Senior Stick of Wesley for the year 1916-17, while Miss Edith A. Robertson has been honored by the ladies in being elected as their Senior Representative for the same term.

Vox elections took place last week. An efficient staff has been chosen, of which Dr. W. T. Allison is chairman and H. T. Nuttall, Editor-in-chief.

Wesley's honor roll has now exceeded the 250 mark. Over 60 have enlisted from the student body of this term. The matriculation class leads with an enrollment of 16.

Up to date, four "grads" have joined the Wesley platoon of the 196th. These are Arthur Loft, '13; Sirett, '09, A. W. Keeton, '15, and J. E. Cross, '15.

Carl Gryte has been appointed student treasurer for 1916-17.

Preparations are under way for the "grads" farewell, which will be held on Friday, April 7th, in Convocation Hall.

F. A. Mosley, a graduate in Theology, is in the city taking the lieutenants' course.

Howard Winkler ('12) has joined the 11th Field Ambulance.

Fletcher Argue, B.A., has returned from his visit in Ontario, and we are pleased to report is well on his way to recovery from his recent illness.

A meeting of the student body for the election of next year's executive will be held in the near future.

WESLEY THEOLOGY NOTES

A. Cooke '17, whose father, Rev. W. A. Cooke, B.A., D.D., was one of the first graduates of Wesley, has been honored by his fellows with the highest honor of the College—that of Senior Stick for 1916-17.

Serious is the mien of the Theologs in attendance at classes. Exams are painfully near.

Congratulations to J. H. Hall. Prof. Melvin did the deed for him on Wednesday evening, March 22nd. And we all noticed it. J. H. was at a lecture sharp at nine on Thursday.

Many enlistments and promotions have taken place since the last issue. A. W. Keeton, A.'14, C. G. Cooke, '17, have been made sergeants of the 196th.

Prof. Melvin, H. G. Salton, T.'16, are amongst those taking the officers' course. Prof. M. is to be signalling officer of the 203rd.

Pte. David Morris will be the valedictorian for Theology this year.

Callow is becoming a really excellent painter in oils. His sunsets are nearly like Turner's.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Theological Notes

The College Missionary Society decided to take up the study of Indian Missions in our own land. Several good lectures and papers were arranged. On January 28th, Mr. Harry Cartledge, one of our students, who is a student of the Diocese of Moosonee, and is working among the Indians, read a splendid paper on "Indian Customs." This was most interesting, and proved very helpful and instructive to the hearers. On February 1st, Mr. J. R. Bunn, the Indian Agent in the city, read a paper on "The Reserve and Treaty System." Other papers have been arranged.

The Church Society decided to have the Weekly Address in the College Chapel on Tuesday evenings, instead of Wednesday evenings. The Warden is giving a series of addresses on "Unbelief." These are very good, and they explain a good many of the difficulties one meets with out in the Field. On Friday, February 11th, the Rev. Canon Gill, M.A., gave a helpful and interesting address on "Tact in the Parish."

The question of Theological students enlisting is still one which occupies the minds of most of us at St. John's. Many have answered the call of King and country, and more will do so this Spring. It is felt that by enlisting one does his duty to God as well as to King and Country. Those who are left behind will have a heavy burden on their shoulders to keep the work here going and the Missions filled. Surely theirs, too, is a work of self-sacrifice.

During the week beginning February 14th, there is to be a Retreat for clergy held at Holy Trinity Church, and conducted by the Rt. Rev. A. J. Doull, DD., Lord Bishop of Kootenay.

We are pleased to see the faces of some of our old friends round the College Halls. Truly the spirit of St. John's is still in such when they do not forget the old place.

'TOBA'S BANQUET TO HER SOLDIER BOYS AND GRADUATING CLASS

The students of Manitoba College held their annual banquet on the 16th March in the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

Mr. Hector Ferguson, President of the student body, acted as toastmaster. The occasion differed from that of other years in that we said farewell to the boys who had enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Forces, as well as to the men graduating from the College.

In announcing the toast to the soldiers it was stated that one-third of the students formerly attending College had enlisted and some of those remaining anticipated donning the khaki in the immediate future.

Dr. A. B. Baird, in proposing the toast to the Empire, referred to the significant features of the present crisis through which the Empire was passing. He declared that this was but the birth-pangs of the new Empire being formed, when the Colonies had come

to be recognized as an integral part of that Empire.

Dr. J. W. MacMillan, in proposing the toast to the men in khaki, struck an optimistic note as he referred to the idealism actuating the men who were taking their places in the ranks of the Empire's defenders. Private G. A. P. Austin, of the 203rd, replied in an impressive speech.

The toast to the College was proposed by Jas. Wilson, in a well-prepared speech delivered in an effective manner. He outlined the history of the College during the years of his sojourn within her walls. As he described the sacrifices she had made in her endeavor to serve the Province in the sphere of higher education, we all had reason to be proud of our Manitoba College.

A new feature of the 'Toba banquet was the presence of the ladies, and the honor of proposing the toast to the ladies was conferred upon Harry Wallace, who delivered a brief speech, enlivened by Irish humor.

The toast to the graduates was proposed by W. W. McPherson and replied to by Mr. J. Savage.

Speeches were also delivered by Drs. Fleming and Perry.

Two selections from Browning were rendered by Miss Sutherland and were greatly enjoyed by all. Miss Cox gave an excellent pianoforte solo.

Mr. E. Foreman and J. Stewart also contributed musical items and aided in making this the best banquet the members of 'Toba have had in recent years.

GRADUATES

Four men will graduate from 'Toba this Spring. Appointments are not definitely known yet, but it is expected that Jas. Savage will go to Brandon, Man.; Jno. Horn, to Sask.; Frank Shallcross to Gretna, Man.; J. M. Wilson to Hazelridge.

HONOR ROLL OF MANITOBA COLLEGE

Students who have joined the colors since last October.

From Theology

Gunner Hamill, 37th C.F.A.; now in England.

Gunner Shedd, 37th C.F.A.; now in England.

Pte. Jas Stewart, No. 1 Field Amb.

Pte. G. A. P. Austin, 203rd Inf. Batt.

Pte. Wm. Mitchell, No. 1 Field Amb.

Pte. C. F. Laine, No. 1 Field Amb.

Pte. J. Fleming, No. 1 Field Amb.

Pte. Colvin, 183rd Inf. Batt.

From Matriculation Class

Pte. E. Gilchrist, No. 1 Field Amb.

Pte. J. Arthur, 61st Inf. Batt.

Pte. J. M. Wallace, Univ. Amb.

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